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(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
25 October 2001 (25.10.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/79850 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G01N 33/543**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/US01/12477**

(22) International Filing Date: 16 April 2001 (16.04.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
09/550,777 17 April 2000 (17.04.2000) US

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 01/79850 A2

(54) Title: **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SELECTIVE BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL DETECTION**

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to bioassay materials useful for the detection of toxic substances and, more particularly, to packaging materials for food and other products, along with methods for their manufacture and use. The invention provides a unique composite material capable of detecting and identifying multiple biological materials within a single package. The biological material identification system is designed for incorporation into existing types of flexible packaging material such as polyvinylchloride or polyolefin films, and its introduction into the existing packaging infrastructure will require little or no change to present systems or procedures.

1 Method and Apparatus for Selective Biological Material
2 Detection

3
4 Reference to Related Applications:

5 This application is a continuation-in-part of S.N.
6 09/218,827, filed on Dec. 22, 1998 and now U.S. Patent
7 6,051,388, having an issue date of April 18, 2000, the
8 contents of which is herein incorporated by reference.

9

10 Field of the Invention

11 This invention relates to the detection of pathogenic
12 microorganisms, or biological materials, and more
13 particularly relates to a composite bioassay material
14 useful for the detection of particular toxic substances,
15 its method of manufacture and method of use, wherein the
16 composite material is particularly useful for food
17 packaging and the like, and is capable of simultaneously
18 detecting and identifying a multiplicity of such
19 biological materials.

20

21 Background of the Invention

22 Although considerable effort and expense have been
23 put forth in an effort to control food borne pathogenic
24 microorganisms, there nevertheless exist significant
25 safety problems in the supply of packaged food. For
26 example, numerous outbreaks of food poisoning brought
27 about by foodstuffs contaminated with strains of the E-
28 Coli, Campylobacter, Listeria, Cyclospora and Salmonella
29 microorganisms have caused illness and even death, not to
30 mention a tremendous loss of revenue for food producers.
31 These and other microorganisms can inadvertently taint
32 food, even when reasonably careful food handling
33 procedures are followed. The possibility of accidental
34 contamination, for example by temperature abuse, in and of
35 itself, is enough to warrant incorporation of safe and

1 effective biological material diagnosis and detection
2 procedures. Further complicating the situation is the
3 very real possibility that a terrorist organization might
4 target either the food or water supply of a municipality
5 or even a nation itself, by attempting to include a
6 pathogenic microorganism or toxic contaminant capable of
7 causing widespread illness or even death. If, by accident
8 or design, the food supply of a particular population were
9 to be contaminated, it is not only imperative that the
10 population be alerted to the contamination, but it is
11 further necessary that the particular contaminant be
12 quickly and precisely pinpointed so that appropriate
13 countermeasures may be taken.

14 Thus, if it were possible to readily substitute
15 standard packaging materials with a flexible material
16 capable of
17 1) quickly and easily detecting the presence, and
18 2) indicating the particular identity of a variety of
19 pathogenic biological materials, a long felt need would be
20 satisfied.

21

22 Description of the Prior Art

23 The Berkeley Lab Research News of 12/10/96, in an
24 article entitled "New Sensor Provides First Instant Test
25 for Toxic E.Coli Organism" reports on the work of Stevens
26 and Cheng to develop sensors capable of detecting E. Coli
27 strain 0157:H7. A color change from blue to red
28 instantaneously signals the presence of the virulent E.
29 Coli 0157:H7 microorganism. Prior art required test
30 sampling and a 24 hour culture period in order to
31 determine the presence of the E. Coli microorganism,
32 requiring the use of a variety of diagnostic tools
33 including dyes and microscopes. An alternative technique,
34 involving the use of polymerase chain reaction technology,
35 multiplies the amount of DNA present in a sample until it

1 reaches a detectable level. This test requires several
2 hours before results can be obtained. The Berkeley sensor
3 is inexpensive and may be placed on a variety of materials
4 such as plastic, paper, or glass, e.g. within a bottle cap
5 or container lid. Multiple copies of a single molecule
6 are fabricated into a thin film which has a two part
7 composite structure. The surface binds the biological
8 material while the backbone underlying the surface is the
9 color-changing signaling system.

10 The Berkeley researchers do not teach the concept of
11 incorporating any means for self-detection within food
12 packaging, nor do they contemplate the inclusion of
13 multiple means capable of both detecting and identifying
14 the source of pathogenic contamination to a technically
15 untrained end user, e.g. the food purchaser or consumer.

16 Wang et al, in an article entitled "An immune-
17 capturing and concentrating procedure for Escherichia coli
18 0157:H7 and its detection by epifluorescence microscopy"
19 published in Food Microbiology, 1998, Vol. 15 discloses
20 the capture of E. coli on a polyvinylchloride sheet coated
21 with polyclonal anti-E. coli 0157:H7 antibody and stained
22 with fluorescein-labeled anti-E. coli 0157:H7. After
23 being scraped from the PVC surface, the cells were
24 subjected to epifluorescence microscopy for determining
25 presence and concentration. The reference fails to teach
26 or suggest the concept of incorporating any means for
27 self-detection within food packaging, nor does it
28 contemplate the inclusion of multiple means capable of
29 both detecting and identifying the source of pathogenic
30 contamination to a technically untrained end user, e.g.
31 the food purchaser or consumer, and especially fails to
32 disclose such detection without the use of specialized
33 detection techniques and equipment.

34 U.S. Patent 5,776,672 discloses a single stranded
35 nucleic acid probe having a base sequence complementary to

1 the gene to be detected which is immobilized onto the
2 surface of an optical fiber and then reacted with the gene
3 sample denatured to a single stranded form. The nucleic
4 acid probe, hybridized with the gene is detected by
5 electrochemical or optical detection methodology. In
6 contrast to the instantly disclosed invention, this
7 reference does not suggest the immobilization of the probe
8 onto a flexible polyvinylchloride or polyolefin film, nor
9 does it suggest the utilization of gelcoats having varying
10 porosities to act as a control or limiting agent with
11 respect to the migration of antibodies or microbial
12 material through the bioassay test material, or to serve
13 as a medium for enhancement of the growth of the microbial
14 material.

15 U.S. Patent 5,756,291 discloses a method of
16 identifying oligomer sequences. The method generates
17 aptamers which are capable of binding to serum factors and
18 all surface molecules. Complexation of the target
19 molecules with a mixture of nucleotides occurs under
20 conditions wherein a complex is formed with the specific
21 binding sequences but not with the other members of the
22 oligonucleotide mixture. The reference fails to suggest
23 the immobilization of the aptamers upon a flexible
24 polyvinylchloride or polyolefin base material, nor does it
25 suggest the use of a protective gelcoat layer which acts
26 as a means to selectively control the migration of
27 antibodies and antigens, or to serve as a medium for
28 enhancement of the growth of microbial material.

29

30 **Summary of the Invention**

31 The present invention relates to packaging materials
32 for food and other products, along with methods for their
33 manufacture and use. The presence of undesirable
34 biological materials in the packaged material is readily
35 ascertained by the consumer, merchant, regulator, etc.

1 under ordinary conditions and without the use of special
2 equipment. A multiplicity of biological materials
3 threaten our food supply. The present invention provides
4 a unique composite material capable of detecting and
5 identifying multiple biological materials within a single
6 package. The biological material identification system is
7 designed for incorporation into existing types of flexible
8 packaging material such as polyvinylchloride and
9 polyolefin films, and its introduction into the existing
10 packaging infrastructure will require little or no change
11 to present systems or procedures. Thus, the widespread
12 inclusion of the biological material detecting system of
13 the instant invention will be both efficient and
14 economical.

15 In one embodiment of the invention the biological
16 material detecting system prints a pattern containing
17 several antibodies or aptamers, derived from plant or
18 animal origins, onto a packaging material which is usually
19 a type of polymeric film, preferably a polyvinylchloride
20 or polyolefin film and most preferably a polyethylene film
21 which has undergone a surface treatment, e.g. corona
22 discharge to enhance the film's ability to immobilize the
23 antibodies upon its surface. The agents are protected by
24 a special abrasion resistant gel coat in which the
25 porosity is tailored to control the ability of certain
26 antibodies, toxic substances, etc. to migrate
27 therethrough. Each antibody is specific to a particular
28 biological material and is printed having a distinctive
29 icon shape. The detection system may contain any number
30 of antibodies capable of detecting a variety of common
31 toxic food microbes; although any number of microbes may
32 be identified via the inventive concept taught herein, for
33 the purpose of this description, the microbes of interest
34 will be limited to E.Coli, Salmonella, Listeria and
35 Cyclospora.

1 An important feature of the biological material
2 detection system is its all-encompassing presence around
3 and upon the product being packaged. Since the biological
4 material detecting system is designed as an integral part
5 of 100% of the packaging material and covers all surfaces
6 as utilized, there is no part of the packaged product
7 which can be exposed to undetected microbes. In the past,
8 the use of single location or *in situ* detectors have left
9 a majority of the area around and upon the packaged
10 product exposed to undetected microbes. This greatly
11 increased the chance that a spoiled or tainted product
12 might be inadvertently consumed before the toxic agent had
13 spread to the location of the *in situ* detector. The
14 biological material detection system of the present
15 invention avoids this problem by providing a plurality of
16 individual detectors per unit area which are effective to
17 insure positive detection of any pathogenic microorganisms
18 within the product being tested. In order to be effective
19 a particular degree of sensitivity is required, e.g. the
20 detecting system must be capable of positively identifying
21 one microbial cell in a 25 gram meat sample. In a
22 preferred embodiment, four detectors per square inch of
23 packaging material surface have been utilized, and in a
24 most preferred embodiment nine or more detectors per
25 square inch are incorporated upon the film's surface.

26 By use of the biological material detection system of
27 the present invention a packager or processor can
28 independently determine the multiplicity and identity of
29 those biological materials against which the packaged
30 product is to be protected. Although it is envisioned
31 that the large majority of biological material detection
32 treated packaging will be generic to approximately four of
33 the most common microbes, the system will nevertheless
34 allow each user to customize the protection offered to the
35 public.

1 The biological material detecting system will not
2 merely detect the presence of biological materials, it
3 will also identify the particular biological materials
4 located in a packaged product. This unique feature allows
5 for the immediate identification of each particular
6 biological material present since the antibodies are
7 specific to a detector having a definitive icon shape or
8 other identifying characteristic. Although the end use
9 consumer is primarily interested in whether a food product
10 is, or is not, contaminated per se, the ability to detect
11 and identify the particular biological material
12 immediately is of immeasurable value to merchants,
13 processors, regulators and health officials. The ability
14 to immediately identify a toxic material will lead to
15 greatly reduced response times to health threats that
16 might be caused by the biological material and will also
17 enhance the ability for authorities to locate the source
18 of the problem. The biological material detecting system
19 of the present invention exhibits an active shelf life in
20 excess of 1 year under normal operating conditions. This
21 enhances the use of a biological material detection system
22 on products which are intended to be stored for long
23 periods of time. If these products are stored so as to be
24 ready for immediate use in some time of emergency, then it
25 is extremely beneficial to definitely be able to determine
26 the safety of the product at the time that it is to be
27 used.

28 One particularly important feature of the biological
29 material detecting system of the instant invention is its
30 ability to quantitatively sensitize the reagents so as to
31 visually identify only those biological materials which
32 have reached a predetermined concentration or threshold
33 level which is deemed to be harmful to humans.

34 For example, almost all poultry meat contain traces
35 of the salmonella bacteria. In most cases, the salmonella

1 levels have not reached a harmful level of concentration.
2 The biological material detecting reagents are designed to
3 visually report only those instances where the level of
4 concentration of biological materials are deemed harmful
5 by health regulatory bodies.

6 The method of production of the biological material
7 detecting system is designed to be easily incorporated
8 within the packaging infrastructure of existing systems
9 without disruption of the systems or the procedures under
10 which they are operating. The biological material
11 detecting system can be incorporated onto packaging films
12 which are produced by the packager, or those which are
13 supplied by a film manufacturer. The apparatus necessary
14 for applying the biological material detecting system may
15 be easily located at the beginning of any continuous
16 process such as printing or laminating and will operate as
17 an integral part of an existing system.

18 The biological material detecting system of the
19 instant invention represents an entirely new packaging
20 material which is designed to inform the consumer of the
21 presence of certain biological materials or pathogens
22 present in food stuffs or other materials packaged within
23 the detecting system. The system is designed so that the
24 presence of a biological material is presented to the
25 consumer in a distinct, unmistakable manner which is
26 easily visible to the naked eye.

27 Recent outbreaks of E.Coli and other health hazards
28 have presented serious problems to the general population
29 and have raised concerns regarding the safety of the food
30 supply.

31 It is an objective of the present invention to
32 provide a biological material detecting system for
33 protecting the consumer by detecting and unmistakably
34 presenting to the untrained eye visual icons on the
35 packaging material which signify the presence of a number

1 of pathogens in the food stuff or other materials which
2 are at a level harmful to humans.

3 It is another objective of the instant invention to
4 provide a bioassay material wherein an antigen detecting
5 antibody system is immobilized upon the surface of a
6 flexible polyolefin film.

7 It is still another objective of the instant
8 invention to provide a bioassay material wherein an
9 antigen detecting antibody system is immobilized upon the
10 surface of a flexible polyvinylchloride film.

11 It is a further objective of the invention to provide
12 a biological material detecting system which is so similar
13 in appearance and utilization that its use, in lieu of
14 traditional packaging materials, is not apparent to the
15 food processor or other packagers.

16 A still further objective of the present invention is
17 to provide a biological material detecting system which is
18 cost effective when compared to traditional packaging
19 materials.

20 Other objectives and advantages of this invention
21 will become apparent from the following description taken
22 in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein are
23 set forth, by way of illustration and example, certain
24 embodiments of this invention. The drawings constitute a
25 part of this specification and include exemplary
26 embodiments of the present invention and illustrate
27 various objects and features thereof.

28

29 Brief Description of the Figures

30 Figure 1 is a cross-sectional interpretation of an
31 antibody sandwich immunoassay device;

32 Figure 2 is a cross-sectional interpretation of a single
33 ligand assay;

34 Figure 2A is a cross-sectional interpretation of a single
35 ligand assay including a chromogenic ligand;

1 Figure 3 is a diagrammatic representation showing the
2 functioning of a single ligand assay;
3 Figure 4 is a cross-sectional interpretation of an
4 antibody sandwich immunoassay including a scavenger system
5 for microbial quantification;
6 Figures 5 and 6 are a diagrammatic representation showing
7 the functioning of a sandwich assay/scavenger system;
8 Figure 7 is a planar view of an example of icon placement
9 and printing;
10 Figure 7A is an example of a typical code of
11 identification applied to the icon pattern;
12 Figure 8 is the result derived from EXAMPLE 2 and
13 exemplifies capture sensitivity of a single ligand treated
14 polyvinylchloride film;
15 Figure 9 is a block diagram of the apparatus illustrating
16 the process steps for forming a sandwich assay;
17 Figure 10 is a block diagram of the apparatus illustrating
18 the process steps for forming a single ligand assay.

19

20 **Description of the Preferred Embodiment(s)**

21 Referring now to Figure 1, the detection and
22 identification of various biological materials in packaged
23 foods or other products is accomplished by the use of
24 antibodies which are specific to the biological material
25 being sought. Specific antibodies, defined as capture
26 antibodies, are biologically active ligands characterized
27 by their ability to recognize an epitope of the particular
28 toxic substance being tested for. These capture
29 antibodies are selected from such materials as antibodies,
30 aptamers, single stranded nucleic acid probes, lipids,
31 natural receptors, lectins, carbohydrates and proteins.
32 In one embodiment of the invention, the capture antibodies
33 are arranged with unique icon shapes and in particular
34 patterns. The capture antibodies are immobilized to the
35 polymer film. An agarose gel coat containing detector

1 antibodies is printed in register above the capture
2 antibodies. A protective gel coat completes the
3 construction of the packaging material. The gel coat
4 constituting the inner layer, e.g. that layer which is
5 next to the packaged product, is a special type of gel
6 coat or an equivalent thereto which has sufficient
7 porosity to allow toxic molecules, known as antigens, to
8 migrate through it to an antibody "sandwich" laminated
9 between the polymer film and the gel coat. The special
10 gel coat has sufficient abrasion resistance to prevent
11 exposure of the reagents to the product. The special gel
12 coat useful in the invention is a readily available
13 coating commonly utilized in the food industry to coat
14 candies and the like, e.g. coated chocolates to prevent
15 them from melting on one's hands. Migration of antigens
16 is driven by capillary action and normally reaches a state
17 of equilibrium within a 72 hour time period. In a
18 particularly preferred embodiment, when operating within a
19 temperature range of 4 - 25 degrees Celsius, an initial
20 positive reading can be obtained within 30 minutes, and
21 the test continues to yield results for about 72 hours.
22 Upon migrating through the special gel coat the antigen
23 enters an agarose gel film which has surfactant
24 properties, contains free detector antibodies, and also
25 contains one or more ingredients designed to enhance the
26 growth of microbial materials, e.g. nutrients such as
27 sorbitol, NOVOBIOCIN, CEFIXIME and TELLURITE which
28 increase the growth rate and ease isolation of E. Coli
29 0157H. If the antigen encounters a species of antibody
30 which is specific to an epitope thereof, it will then bind
31 to it forming a detector/antibody complex. Once bound
32 thereto, the bound antigen/antibody complex becomes too
33 large to migrate back through the special gel coat due to
34 its inherent fine porous structure. This insures that
35 pathogenic material can not migrate back into the product

1 being tested. Continuing pressure toward equilibrium from
2 capillarity will tend to move the antigen, with its bound
3 antibody, through a second gel coat layer and into an area
4 of the flexible polyvinylchloride or polyolefin film
5 containing corresponding species of immobilized capture
6 antibodies. The layer of immobilized antibodies is
7 attached to the outer polymer film in predetermined
8 patterns of simple icons, as best seen in Figures 7,7A.
9 When the particular species of bound antigen encounters a
10 particular corresponding species of immobilized antibody
11 specific to a separate and distinct epitope thereof,
12 further binding occurs. Upon the antigen binding to the
13 two antibodies, a distinct icon shape emerges on the outer
14 film at the point of binding, thereby providing a visual
15 indicator.

16 While it is theoretically possible to detect an
17 unlimited number of pathogens present in a packaged
18 product, then to present this information in a very clear
19 and unmistakable manner to an untrained consumer, as a
20 practical matter there are limits to the amount of
21 information which can be developed and presented in the
22 biological material detecting system. Some of the
23 limiting factors are cost, available surface area for
24 display of information, complexity, and other
25 considerations. Thus, for illustrative purposes only, the
26 biological material detecting system as exemplified herein
27 utilizes four separate pairs of antibodies, as set forth
28 in Figures 7 and 7A. This is in no way meant to suggest a
29 limit on the number of antibodies that can be utilized in
30 a single biological material detecting system.
31 As demonstrated in Figures 7 and 7A, the invention is
32 exemplified with reference to detection of the following
33 microbes:
34 1. E-Coli;
35 2. Salmonella;

- 1 3. Listeria; and
- 2 4. Cyclospora.

3 To each of the four microbes, a particular icon shape
4 is assigned. Although there are infinite numbers of icons
5 which might be used including letters, numbers, or even
6 words, we have chosen simple identifiers for the purpose
7 of demonstration. As an initial step in the construction
8 of the biological material detecting system, the outer
9 polymer film or base layer undergoes a printing process in
10 which a pattern of the four icons, wherein each icon
11 utilizes a specific species of immobilized capture
12 antibody, is applied thereto. Corresponding species of
13 free antibodies, known as detector antibodies, which are
14 biologically active ligands characterized by their ability
15 to recognize a different epitope of the same particular
16 toxic substance being tested for, and suspended in an
17 agarose gel solution containing a surfactant and a
18 nutrient, are printed in registration with the immobilized
19 antibodies so as to be in overlying and juxtaposed
20 relationship thereto, and are then dried. Lastly, a
21 second gel coat having a degree of porosity sufficient to
22 prevent passage of the detector antibodies is laminated to
23 the preparation.

24 Although the detection of biological materials
25 through the use of antibodies is well known, there are
26 several new and novel aspects to the application of
27 antibody science which are set forth in the development of
28 the biological material detecting system of the present
29 invention.

30 Among these are: 1) the use of multiple antibodies to
31 detect multiple biological materials in individual
32 packages; 2) the use of a distinctive icon or other shape
33 to not only detect, but visually identify the biological
34 materials to the consumer, vendor, regulator, etc.;
35 3) insuring that detection and identification of the

1 biological materials is accomplished in a timely manner in
2 each particular application by judiciously controlling the
3 porosity of the gel coat, thereby controlling the lapse
4 rate of the reaction through the strength of capillary
5 action; 4) inclusion of additives within the special gel
6 coat to enhance the levels of microbes present; 5)
7 incorporating the biological material detecting system of
8 the instant invention within the existing packaging
9 industry infrastructure; and 6) providing a bioassay
10 material and methods for its production and use which
11 immobilizes the antibodies onto the surface of a flexible
12 polyvinylchloride or polyolefin, e.g. a polyethylene, a
13 surface treated polyethylene, a polypropylene, a surface
14 treated polypropylene or mixture thereof.

15 The embodiment discussed above is based upon a
16 sandwich immunoassay as depicted in Figure 1, which
17 measures specific microbes, wherein the particular toxic
18 substance is one or more members selected from the group
19 consisting of a particular microorganism, biological
20 materials containing the genetic characteristics of said
21 particular microorganism, and mutations thereof. In a
22 particular embodiment, the toxic substance is selected
23 from the group consisting of microorganisms, nucleic
24 acids, proteins, integral components of microorganisms and
25 combinations thereof.

26 It should also be understood that the invention will
27 function by direct measurement of microbes with certain
28 types of antibodies, selected from the group consisting of
29 an antibody, a single stranded nucleic acid probe, an
30 aptamer, a lipid, a natural receptor, a lectin, a
31 carbohydrate and a protein. The biological materials may
32 also be measured by non-immunological methods in
33 particular using labeled molecules, such as aptamers,
34 which have a high affinity for the biological materials.

35 The invention utilizes various types of detector

1 antibodies, e.g. those conjugated with dyes to produce a
2 visual cue, or alternatively, photoactive compounds
3 capable of producing a visual cue in response to a
4 particular type of light exposure, for example a scanning
5 system which detects luminescent properties which are
6 visualized upon binding of the antigen and antibody. In
7 this method of construction biological materials are
8 measured directly with a biologically active ligand, e.g.
9 an antibody, aptamer, nucleic acid probe or the like,
10 which induces a conformational change to produce a visual
11 cue.

12 It is also understood that specific polymers may be
13 incorporated into the invention and that when a biological
14 material is bound to the surface it induces a molecular
15 change in the polymer resulting in a distinctly colored
16 icon. Referring to Figures 2 and 2A, in an alternative
17 embodiment a sandwich-type of construction is not
18 necessary. As depicted in Figures 2 and 2A, the provision
19 of certain types of biologically active ligand, e.g.
20 chromogenic ligands to which receptors are bound will
21 permit the visual confirmation of binding of the antigen
22 to the immobilized ligand.

23 As depicted in Figure 3, a polymer film is provided
24 and a biologically active ligand, preferably a chromogenic
25 ligand, is immobilized to the polymer film. In the past,
26 immobilized ligands were attached to rigid solid support
27 matrices such as plastic, polystyrene beads, microtitre
28 plates, latex beads, fibers, metal and glass surfaces and
29 the like. The immobilized ligands have also been attached
30 to flexible surfaces such as nitrocellulose or polyester
31 sheets which were not transparent. Surprisingly, the
32 inventor has discovered that it is possible to attach
33 biologically active ligands to the surface of various
34 flexible polymeric films, for example polyvinylchloride
35 and polyolefins, e.g. a polyolefin sheet having

1 appropriate properties of transparency and flexibility and
2 that the composite functions as a biological sensor or
3 assay material. After printing on the polymer film, the
4 material goes through a drying step; subsequent to which a
5 special gel coat or liquid film is applied as a protectant
6 layer and the final product is then dried.

7 Illustrative of films which will function in the
8 present invention is a film containing a structural
9 polymer base having a treated surface and incorporating
10 therein a fluorescing antibody receptor and finally a
11 stabilized gel coat. These films may be untreated
12 polyethylene or polyvinylchloride films which are amenable
13 to antibody immobilization by various mechanisms, e.g. by
14 adsorption. In a particular embodiment, the films may be
15 first cleaned, e.g. by ultrasonication in an appropriate
16 solvent, and subsequently dried. For example the polymer
17 sheet may be exposed to a fifteen minute ultrasonic
18 treatment in a solvent such as methylene chloride,
19 acetone, distilled water, or the like. In some cases, a
20 series of solvent treatments are performed. Subsequently
21 the film is placed in a desiccating device and dried.
22 Alternatively, these films may be created by first
23 exposing the film to an electron discharge treatment at
24 the surface thereof, then printing with a fluorescing
25 antibody receptor. Subsequently, a drying or heating step
26 may be utilized to treat the film to immobilize the
27 receptor. Next, the film is washed to remove un-
28 immobilized receptor; the film is then coated with a gel
29 and finally dried.

30 Additional modifications to polyolefin films may be
31 conducted to create the presence of functional groups, for
32 example a polyethylene sheet may be halogenated by a free
33 radical substitution mechanism, e.g. bromination,
34 chlorosulfonation, chlorophosphorylation or the like.
35 Furthermore, a halodialkylammonium salt in a sulfuric acid

1 solution may be useful as a halogenating agent when
2 enhanced surface selectivity is desirable.

3 Grafting techniques are also contemplated wherein
4 hydrogen abstraction by transient free radicals or free
5 radical equivalents generated in the vapor or gas phase is
6 conducted. Grafting by various alternative means such as
7 irradiation, various means of surface modification,
8 polyolefin oxidation, acid etching, inclusion of chemical
9 additive compounds to the polymer formulation which have
10 the ability to modify the surface characteristics thereof,
11 or equivalent techniques are all contemplated by this
12 invention.

13 Additionally, the formation of oxygenated surface
14 groups such as hydroxyl, carbonyl and carboxyl groups via
15 a flame treatment surface modification technique is
16 contemplated.

17 Further, functionalization without chain scission by
18 carbene insertion chemistry is also contemplated as a
19 means of polyolefin polymer modification.

20 Illustrative of the types of commercially available
21 films which might be utilized are polyvinylchloride films
22 and a straight polyethylene film with electron discharge
23 treatment marketed under the trademark SCLAIR®. The
24 electron discharge treatment, when utilized, renders the
25 film much more susceptible to immobilization of the
26 antibodies on its surface. Additional films which might
27 be utilized are Nylon 66 films, for example DARTEK®, a
28 coextrudable adhesive film such as BYNEL® and a blend of
29 BYNEL® with polyethylene film.

30 With reference to Figures 4-6, one of the most
31 important features of the biological material detecting
32 system is its ability to quantitatively sensitize the
33 antibody or aptamer so as to visually identify only those
34 biological materials that have reached a concentration
35 level deemed harmful to humans. One means of providing

1 this sensitization is by including a scavenger antibody
2 which is a biologically active ligand characterized as
3 having a higher affinity for the particular toxic
4 substance than the capture antibody. The scavenger
5 antibody is provided in a sufficient amount to bind with
6 the particular toxic substance up to and including a
7 specific threshold concentration. In this manner, the
8 capture antibody will be prevented from binding with a
9 detector antibody until the concentration of the
10 particular biological material surpasses the specific
11 threshold concentration. In this manner, the biological
12 material detecting system visually reports only those
13 instances where concentration levels are deemed harmful by
14 health regulatory bodies.

15 Since the biological material detecting system as
16 described herein can maintain its activity over long
17 periods of time, e.g. up to 1 year, it is able to protect
18 against contamination in products which have long shelf
19 lives. Additionally, by reporting only toxic
20 concentrations, it avoids "false positives" and, in some
21 cases, can extend the useful life of the product.

22 Referring to Figures 9 and 10, the apparatus for
23 producing the biological material detecting system is
24 illustrated. These embodiments are essentially particular
25 combinations of printers, coaters and dryers which will be
26 used to place biologically active reagents upon a thin
27 polymer film useful for packaging food stuffs and other
28 products. The instant invention further includes the
29 fabrication of such a film in the form of sealable or
30 resealable bags, e.g. bags having a foldable or zipper-
31 like closure, or the like closure for effecting secure
32 retention of the contents. In certain embodiments the bag
33 may be heat sealed to insure against tampering or to
34 maintain a sterile environment or the like. These films
35 will be further processed subsequent to application of the

1 biological material detecting system by printing,
2 laminating, or equivalent methods of fabrication. The
3 machinery is designed so that it will transport and
4 process very thin films at rather high speeds.
5 Furthermore, the machinery is designed so that it can be
6 utilized effectively as an additional processing step when
7 added to continuous processing operations already in use
8 at packaging material fabrication plants. The printing
9 machinery is designed so that a minimum of four distinct
10 biological active ligands in a hydrate solution can be
11 printed in patterns in a precise registration on the
12 polymer film. The printing may be accomplished by jet
13 spray or roller application, or equivalent printing
14 methods. Each print applicator is capable of printing a
15 detailed icon no larger than 1/4" x 1/4" in a minimum
16 thickness. Patterning may be controlled by computer or
17 roller calendaring. It is important to determine the
18 appropriate viscosity of the solution to be applied so
19 that successful printing, coating, and drying can be
20 accomplished. After the printing step the icons must be
21 protected. This is accomplished by a final application of
22 a thin special gel coat or a thin liquid film. This step
23 is accomplished by a 100% coating of the entire film or
24 alternatively by selectively coating each icon such that a
25 10% overlap is coated beyond the icon in all directions.
26 This coating step may be accomplished with sprays or
27 rollers and the viscosity of the coating material must be
28 optimized so as to provide adequate coverage. The
29 biological material detecting system must be dried after
30 printing and once again after coating. The drying is
31 accomplished in a very rapid manner so as to enable high
32 through put for the process. Various means of drying
33 include the use of radiant heat, convected air and freeze
34 drying. Care must be taken to avoid drying temperatures
35 which will inactivate the biological reagents which have

1 been applied. The polymer film which has been surface
2 treated in the form of electron discharge, e.g. corona
3 treatment, is most preferred. After preparation, the thin
4 film is transported at relatively high speeds so that a
5 wrinkle free surface is provided for printing, coating and
6 rollup. Additionally, the apparatus provides a complete
7 recovery system for the reagents which allows for total
8 recovery of the agents and the volatile organic
9 contaminants.

10 The invention will be further illustrated by way of
11 the following examples:

12 **EXAMPLE 1**

13 **Detection of Antibody on the Surface of a Thin Layer**

14 **Polyvinylchloride Sheet:**

15 Rabbit polyclonal IgG was diluted to a final concentration
16 of 2.0 µg/ml in 0.1M carbonate (Na_2CO_3) -bicarbonate
17 (NaHCO_3) buffer, pH 9.6.

18 Using a 2" x 3" grid, 75 µL (150 ng) was applied to a
19 sheet of polyvinylchloride at 1"intervals.

20 The antibody treated polyvinylchloride sheet was dried for
21 1.5 hrs. at a temperature of 37°C.

22 The dried sheet was then washed 3 times with a phosphate
23 buffered saline solution at a ph of 7.4.

24 HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG ($\text{G}\alpha\text{R}^{\text{HRP}}$) was diluted to
25 a concentration of 1:7000 in 1% casein, 0.1M potassium
26 ferricyanide $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, 0.1% phosphate glass ($\text{Na}_{15}\text{P}_{13}\text{O}_{40}$ -
27 $\text{Na}_{20}\text{P}_{18}\text{O}_{55}$), at a pH of 7.4.

28 A precision pipette was used to apply 125 µL of diluted
29 $\text{G}\alpha\text{R}^{\text{HRP}}$ to the grid backed polyvinylchloride sheet at 1"
30 intervals coinciding with the area covered by the
31 previously coupled R α G.

32 The sheet was incubated at room temperature for 30
33 minutes.

34 The sheet was then washed 3X with phosphate buffered
35 saline at a pH of 7.4.

1 125 μ L of precipitating TMB enzyme substrate was added to
2 the test areas.

3 The sheet was incubated at room temperature until color
4 development was complete.

5 Lastly the sheet was washed 3 times with deionized water
6 and allowed to air dry.

7 **EXAMPLE 2**

8 **Full Sandwich Immunoassay on the Surface of a Thin Layer**
9 **Polyvinylchloride Sheet**

10 Rabbit polyclonal IgG was diluted to a final
11 concentration of 2.0 μ g/ml in 0.1M carbonate (Na_2CO_3) -
12 bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$) buffer, pH 9.6.

13 A 13 x 9 cm piece of thin layered polyvinylchloride
14 sheet was inserted into a BIO-RAD DOT-SPOT apparatus
15 possessing 96 sample wells spaced at 1.0 cm intervals in a
16 12 x 8 well grid.

17 A 100 μ L sample (1.0 μ g) of rabbit polyclonal IgG was
18 applied to each well 8 of column 1.

19 Antibody samples applied to columns 2-12 represented
20 serial dilutions of the antibody ranging from 500 ng - 0.5
21 ng.

22 The antibody treated polyvinylchloride sheet was
23 dried overnight at 37° C.

24 The dried sheet was washed 3 times with phosphate
25 buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4.

26 Antigen was diluted to a final concentration of 1.0
27 μ g/ml in tris buffered saline (TBS) with 1% casein, pH
28 7.4.

29 100 μ L, representing 100 ng, of antigen, was applied
30 to each well of the apparatus and incubated at room
31 temperature for 1 hour.

32 The polyvinylchloride sheet was washed 3 times with
33 phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4.

34 Detector mouse monoclonal antibody was diluted was

1 diluted 1:625 with TBS containing 1% casein, 0.1M
2 potassium ferricyanide $K_3Fe(Cn)_6$, and 0.1% phosphate glass
3 ($Na_{15}P_{13}O_{40}$ - $Na_{20}P_{18}O_{55}$), pH 7.4.

4 100 μ L of the 1:625 dilution of detector antibody
5 solution was applied to each well of row # 1.

6 Detector samples of 100 μ L applied to rows 2-7
7 represented serial dilutions of the antibody ranging from
8 1:1,250 to 1:80,000. Dilutions of detector antibody were
9 incubated on the polyvinylchloride sheet for 1 Hr. at room
10 temperature.

11 The polyvinylchloride sheet was washed 3 times with
12 phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4.

13 100 μ L of goat anti-mouse IgG^{HRP} were added to each
14 well of the DOT-SPOT apparatus and allowed to incubate for
15 one hour at room temperature.

16 The polyvinylchloride sheet was washed 3 times with
17 phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4.

18 100 μ L of precipitating TMB enzyme substrate was
19 added to the test areas.

20 The sheet was incubated at room temperature until
21 color development was complete (see Figure 8).

22 Lastly the sheet was washed 3 times with deionized
23 water and allowed to air dry.

24 It is to be understood that while a certain form of
25 the invention is illustrated, it is not to be limited to
26 the specific form or arrangement of parts herein described
27 and shown. It will be apparent to those skilled in the
28 art that various changes may be made without departing
29 from the scope of the invention and the invention is not
30 to be considered limited to what is shown in the drawings
31 and described in the specification.

32

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5 CLAIMS

6 What is claimed is:

7
8 Claim 1. A biological assay material for detecting
9 the presence of a toxic substance comprising:

10 a flexible base for immobilization of a ligand
11 applied to a surface thereof, said base selected from the
12 group consisting of polyolefin or polyvinylchloride;
13 a capture antibody having a permeable layer, said
14 antibody being a biologically active ligand characterized
15 by its ability to recognize an epitope of a toxic
16 substance; and

17 a biologically active detector antibody having a
18 protective layer, said detector antibody characterized by
19 its ability to recognize an epitope of a toxic substance
20 forming an antibody/antigen complex;

21 whereby passage of a toxic substance is permitted
22 and passage of said antibody/antigen complex is prevented.

23

24 Claim 2. The biological assay material according to
25 claim 1 wherein the flexible base is a polyolefin selected
26 from the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene
27 and mixtures thereof.

28

29 Claim 3. The biological assay material according to
30 claim 1 wherein the flexible base is a polyvinylchloride.

31

32 Claim 4. The biological assay material according to
33 claim 1 wherein the toxic substance is one or more members
34 selected from the group consisting of a microorganism,
35 biological materials containing the genetic

1 characteristics of said microorganism, and mutations
2 thereof.

3

4 Claim 5. The biological assay of material according
5 to claim 1 wherein the toxic substance is selected from
6 the group consisting of microorganisms, nucleic acids,
7 proteins, integral components of microorganisms and
8 combinations thereof.

9

10 Claim 6. The biological assay material according to
11 claim 1 wherein the ligand is selected from the group
12 consisting of an antibody, a single stranded nucleic acid
13 probe, an aptamer, a lipid, a natural receptor, a lectin,
14 a carbohydrate and a protein.

15

16 Claim 7. The biological assay material according to
17 claim 1 further including a scavenger antibody which is a
18 biologically active ligand characterized as having a
19 higher affinity for the toxic substance than the capture
20 antibody, said scavenger antibody being present in a
21 sufficient amount to bind with the toxic substance up to
22 and including a specific threshold concentration;

23 whereby a capture antibody will be prevented from
24 binding with a detector antibody until the concentration
25 of the biological material surpasses the specific
26 threshold concentration.

27

28 Claim 8. A method to detect the presence or absence
29 of a toxic substance, which method comprises:

30 a) providing a flexible base for immobilization of a
31 ligand applied to a surface thereof, said base selected
32 from the group consisting of polyolefin or
33 polyvinylchloride;

34 b) providing a capture antibody having a permeable
35 layer, said antibody being a biologically active ligand

1 characterized by its ability to recognize an epitope of a
2 toxic substance;

3 c) further providing a biologically active detector
4 antibody having a protective layer, said detector antibody
5 characterized by its ability to recognize an epitope of a
6 toxic substance and thereby forming an antibody/antigen
7 complex;

8 d) placing said biological assay material in an
9 environment which may contain a toxic substance; and
10 e) monitoring said biological assay material for a
11 period of time sufficient to observe a visual signal which
12 will confirm the presence or absence of a toxic substance.

13

14 Claim 9. A material useful for food packaging and
15 characterized by its ability to detect the presence and
16 particularly identify one or more toxic substances
17 comprising:

18 a flexible base for immobilization of a ligand
19 applied to a surface thereof, said base selected from the
20 group consisting of polyolefin or polyvinylchloride;

21 a capture antibody having a permeable layer, said
22 antibody being a biologically active ligand characterized
23 by its ability to recognize an epitope of a toxic
24 substance; and

25 a biologically active detector antibody having a
26 protective layer, said detector antibody characterized by
27 its ability to recognize an epitope of a toxic substance
28 forming an antigen/antibody complex;

29 whereby passage of a toxic substance is permitted and
30 passage of said antibody/antigen complex is prevented,
31 said protective layer having a degree of abrasion
32 resistance effective to protect the material.

33

34

1 Claim 10. The material according to claim 9 wherein
2 the flexible base is selected from the group consisting of
3 polyethylene, polypropylene and mixtures thereof.

4

5 Claim 11. The material according to claim 9 wherein
6 the flexible base is a polyvinylchloride.

7

8 Claim 12. The material according to claim 9 wherein
9 the toxic substance is one or more members selected from
10 the group consisting of a particular microorganism,
11 biological materials containing the genetic
12 characteristics of said particular microorganism, and
13 mutations thereof.

14

15 Claim 13. The material according to claim 9 wherein
16 the toxic substance is selected from the group consisting
17 of microorganisms, nucleic acids, proteins, integral
18 components of microorganisms and combinations thereof.

19

20 Claim 14. The material according to claim 9 wherein
21 the ligand is selected from the group consisting of an
22 antibody, a single stranded nucleic acid probe, an
23 aptamer, a lipid, a natural receptor, a lectin, a
24 carbohydrate and a protein.

25

26 Claim 15.. The material according to claim 9 further
27 including a scavenger antibody which is a biologically
28 active ligand characterized as having a higher affinity
29 for the toxic substance than the capture antibody, said
30 scavenger antibody being present in a sufficient amount to
31 bind with the toxic substance up to and including a
32 specific threshold concentration;

33 whereby a capture antibody will be prevented from
34 binding with a detector antibody until the concentration

35

1 of the particular biological material surpasses the
2 specific threshold concentration.

3

4 Claim 16. The material according to claim 9 wherein
5 one or more species of capture antibody are
6 immobilized onto said surface of said flexible base in a
7 particular orientation, each of said one or more species
8 being characterized by a unique shape; and

9 one or more corresponding species of detector
10 antibody are applied onto the surface of said layer;

11 whereby simultaneous binding of any of the one or
12 more species of capture antibodies and one or more
13 corresponding species of detector antibodies with the
14 toxic substance which they recognize results in the
15 appearance of a visual signal having the unique shape
16 assigned to that species;

17 wherein an observer is alerted to the presence and
18 identity of said toxic substance.

19

20 Claim 17. A biological assay material for detecting
21 the presence of a particular toxic substance comprising:

22 a flexible base for immobilization of a ligand
23 applied to a surface thereof, said base selected from the
24 group consisting of polyolefin or polyvinylchloride;
25 a biologically active ligand immobilized to the
26 flexible base; and

27 a gel coat or liquid film applied as a protectant
28 layer;

29 wherein the material is a food packaging material in
30 the form of a resealable bag;

31 whereby binding of the toxic substance and
32 biologically active ligand produces a visual signal which
33 is indicative of both the presence and identity of said
34 toxic substance.

35

1 Claim 18. The biological assay material according to
2 claim 17 wherein the biologically active ligand is a
3 chromogenic ligand.

4

5 Claim 19. The biological assay material according to
6 claim 17 wherein the flexible base is a film incorporating
7 thereon a fluorescing antibody receptor.

8

9 Claim 20. The biological assay material according to
10 claim 19 wherein the flexible base is created by printing
11 with a fluorescing antibody receptor and drying or heating
12 the film to immobilize said receptor.

13

14 Claim 21. The biological assay material according to
15 claim 17 wherein a scavenger antibody which is a
16 biologically active ligand characterized as having a
17 higher affinity for the toxic substance than the
18 immobilized ligand is provided in a sufficient amount to
19 bind with the toxic substance up to and including a
20 specific threshold concentration;

21 whereby the assay material is quantitatively
22 sensitized so as to visually identify only those toxic
23 substances that have reached a concentration level deemed
24 harmful to humans.

25

26 Claim 22. The biological assay material according to
27 claim 18 wherein the chromogenic ligand is selected from
28 the group consisting of those conjugated with dyes to
29 produce a visual cue and those characterized as
30 photoactive compounds capable of producing a visual cue in
31 response to a particular type of light exposure;

32 whereby binding of the toxic substance and
33 chromogenic ligand results in a color change or
34 visualization of a luminescent property which is

1 indicative of both the presence and identity of said toxic
2 substance.

3

4 Claim 23. The biological assay material according to
5 claim 17 containing a plurality of biologically active
6 ligands, each of said ligands being receptive to an
7 epitope of a different toxic substance and having a unique
8 shape;

9 whereby upon binding with one or more of said
10 different toxic substances, a visual signal will result
11 thereby alerting an observer to the presence and identity
12 of any or all of the toxic substances to which said
13 material is receptive.

14

15 Claim 24. The biological assay material according to
16 claim 17 wherein the toxic substance is one or more
17 members selected from the group consisting of a particular
18 microorganism, biological materials containing the genetic
19 characteristics of said particular microorganism, and
20 mutations thereof..

21

22 Claim 25. The biological assay of material according
23 to claim 17 wherein the toxic substance is selected from
24 the group consisting of microorganisms, nucleic acids,
25 proteins, integral components of microorganisms and
26 combinations thereof.

27

28 Claim 26. The biological assay material according to
29 claim 17 wherein the ligand is selected from the group
30 consisting of an antibody, a single stranded nucleic acid
31 probe, an aptamer, a lipid, a natural receptor, a lectin,
32 a carbohydrate and a protein.

33

34

1 Claim 27. The material according to claim 17 wherein
2 the flexible base is selected from the group consisting of
3 polyethylene, polypropylene and mixtures thereof.

4

5 Claim 28. The material according to claim 17 wherein
6 the flexible base is a polyvinylchloride.

7

8 Claim 29. The material according to claim 1 wherein
9 the biologically active ligand is of plant origin.

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FIG. 1

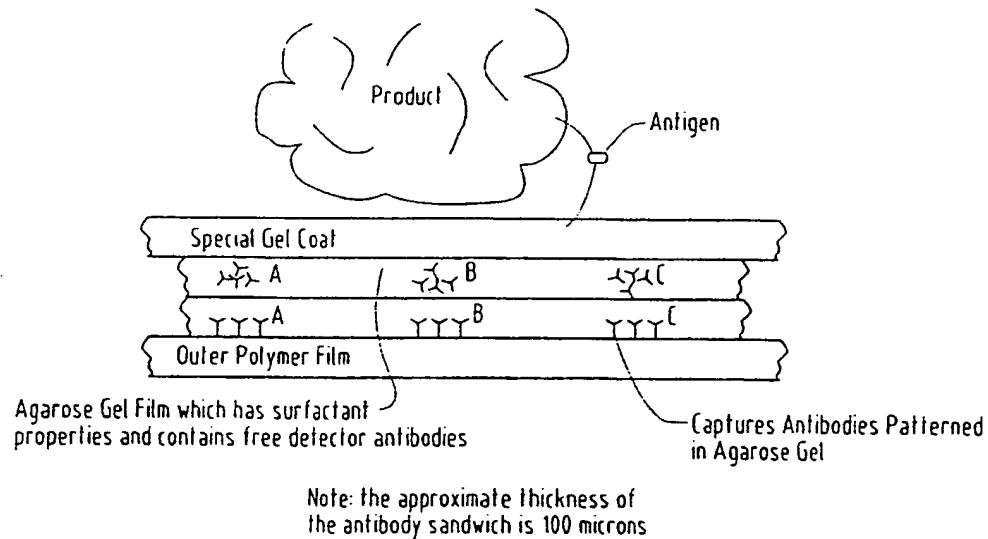


FIG. 2

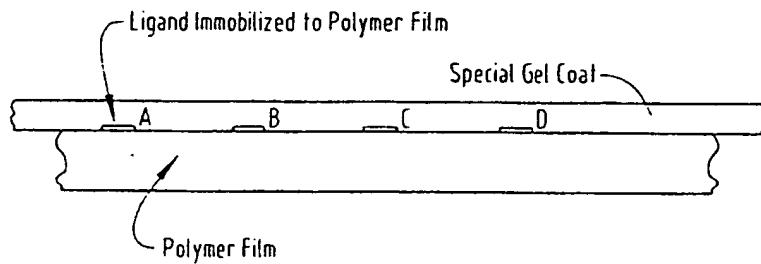
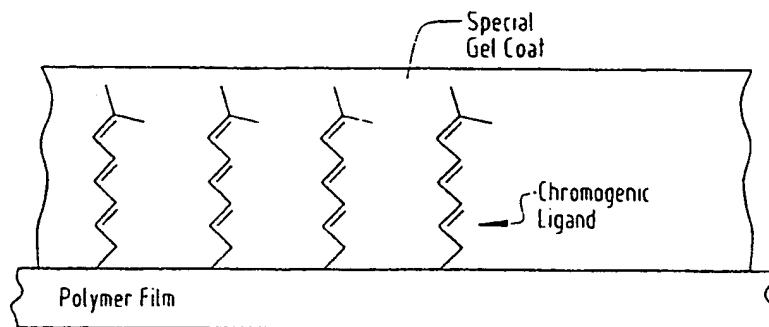
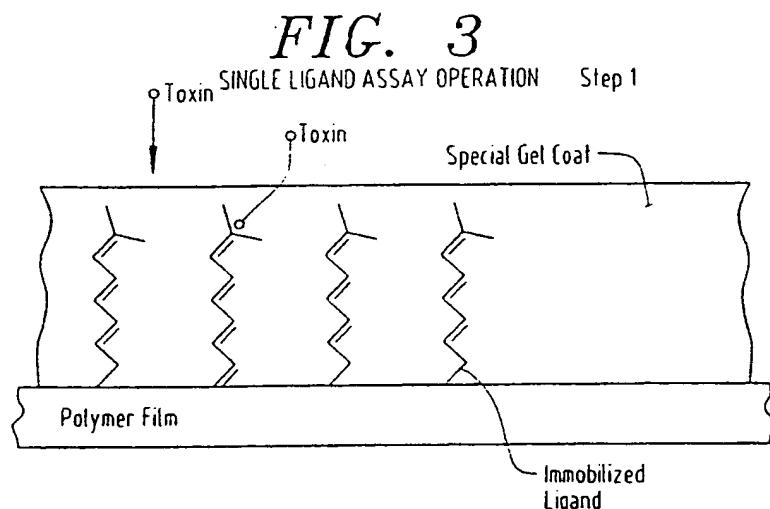


FIG. 2A

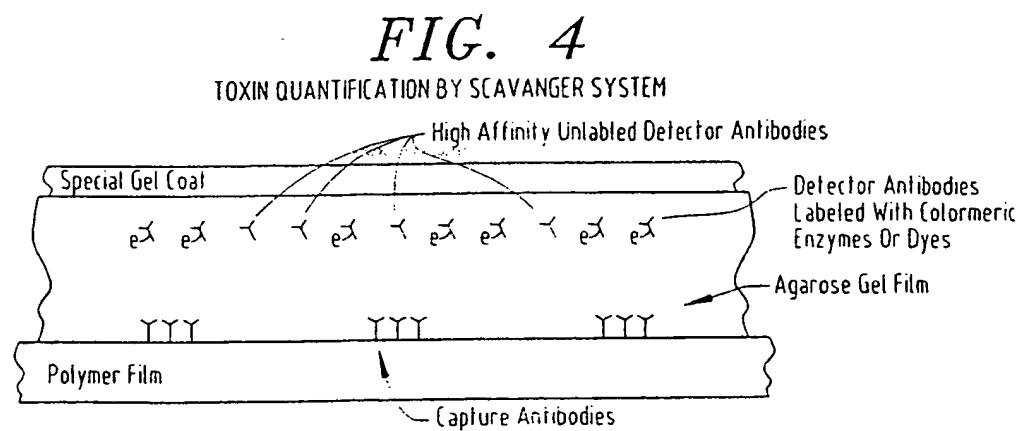
SINGLE LIGAND ASSAY CONSTRUCTION



A chromogenic ligand is immobilized on the polymer film in patterns of icons, and is coated with a porous gel which will allow the migration of toxins to the ligand.

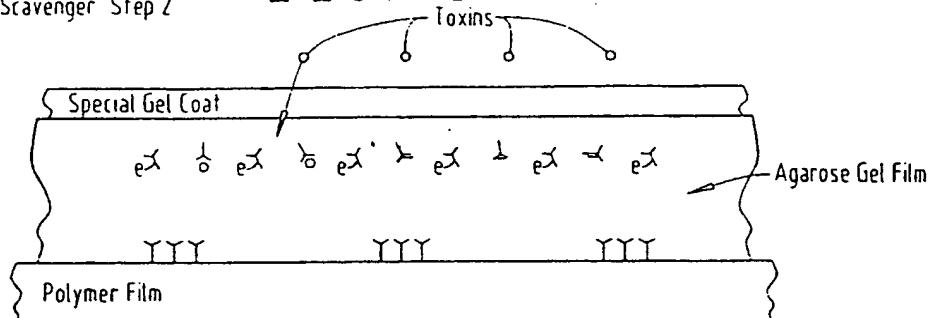


When a toxin enters the special gel and binds to the ligand, it will cause a conformational change in the ligand which results in a color change. Distinct patterns will emerge in about 30 minutes and distinct dark color changes will appear in 72 hours.



Scavenger Step 2

FIG. 5



When toxins enter the sandwich, they will bind first with the unlabeled detector antibodies until all of these are bound.

Scavenger Step 3

FIG. 6

After all of the high affinity unlabeled detector antibodies are bound to the toxins, the defector antibodies labeled with a colormeric enzyme will begin to bind to the toxins. The labeled complex will then begin to bind to the capture antibodies, producing a visual cue.

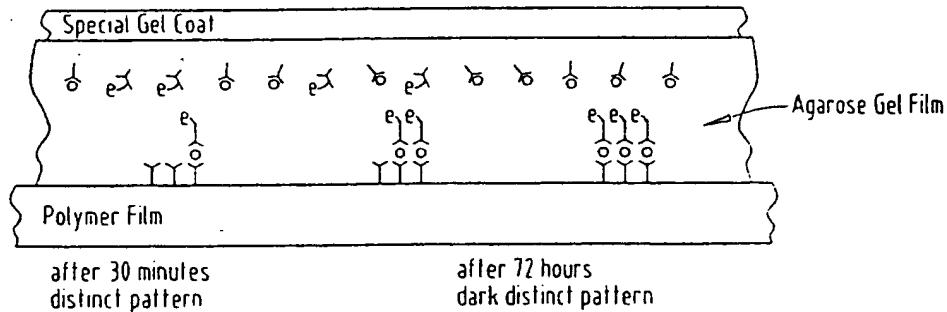
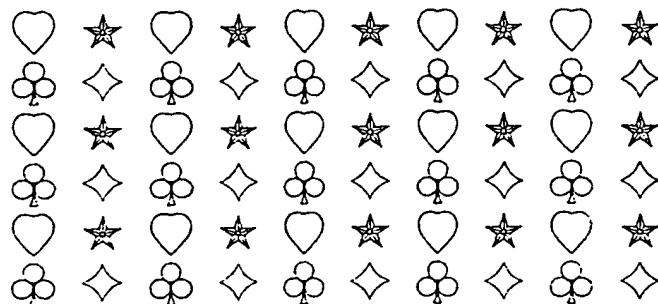
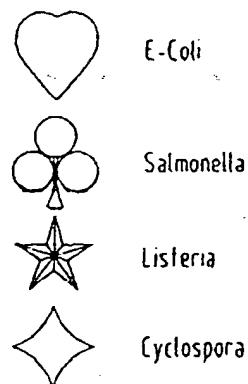


FIG. 7



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FIG. 7A***FIG. 8***

Checkerboard Dot-Spot Application of RaMBP on a Polyvinylchloride Surface and Detection by GaR^{HRP}

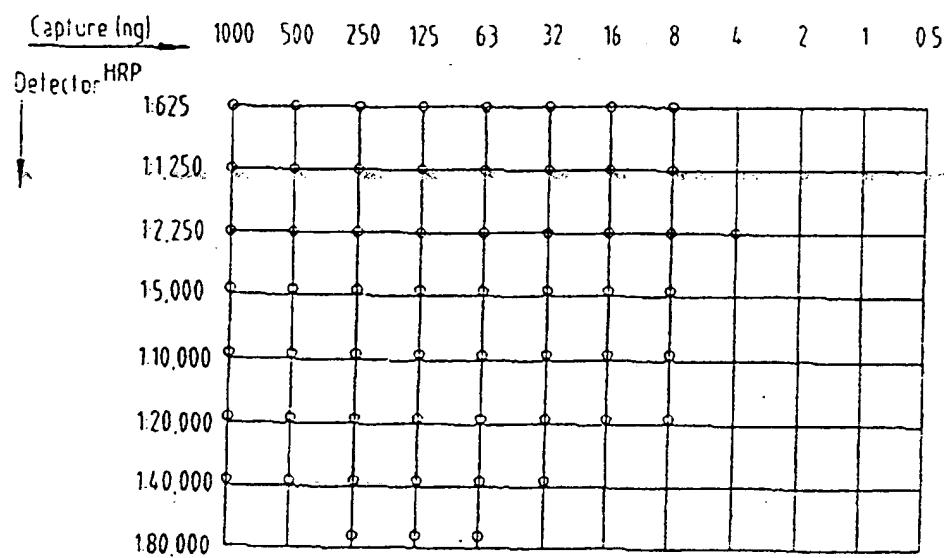
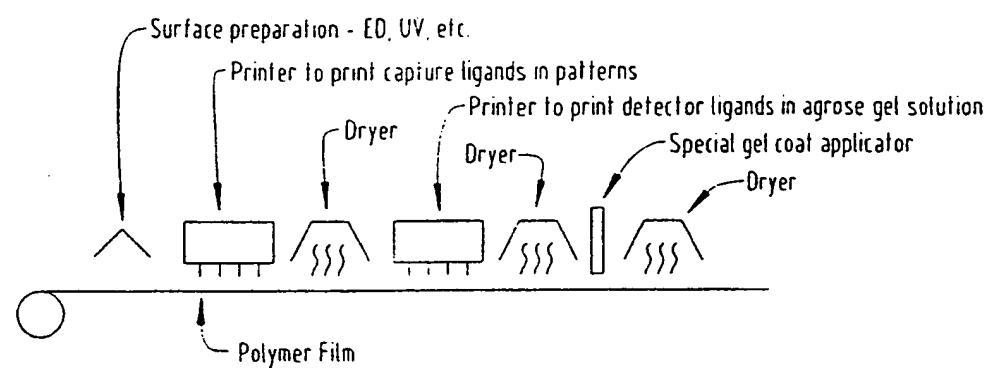
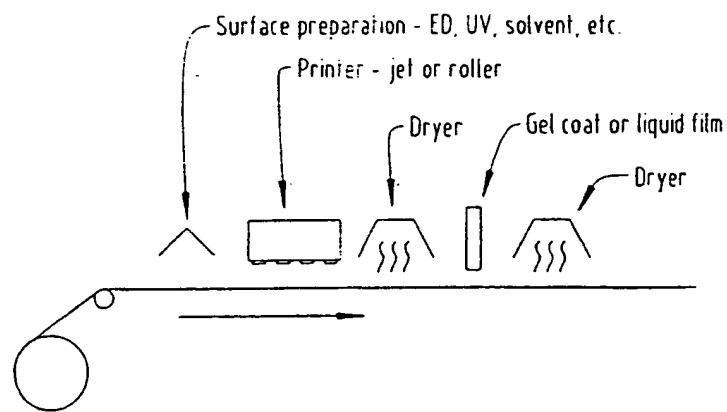


FIG. 9**FIG. 10**

GENERAL LAYOUT APPLICATION MACHINERY



(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
25 October 2001 (25.10.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/079850 A3

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: G01N 33/545, 33/569, 33/58, 33/02
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/12477
- (22) International Filing Date: 16 April 2001 (16.04.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
09/550,777 17 April 2000 (17.04.2000) US
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- (74) Agent: SLAVIN, Michael; McHale & Slavin, P.A., 4440 PGA Blvd., Suite 402, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410 (US).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:**
- with international search report
 - before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments
- (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 19 December 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 01/079850 A3

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SELECTIVE BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL DETECTION

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to bioassay materials useful for the detection of toxic substances and, more particularly, to packaging materials for food and other products, along with methods for their manufacture and use. The invention provides a unique composite material capable of detecting and identifying multiple biological materials within a single package. The biological material identification system is designed for incorporation into existing types of flexible packaging material such as polyvinylchloride or polyolefin films, and its introduction into the existing packaging infrastructure will require little or no change to present systems or procedures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

national Application No.
PCT/US 01/12477

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G01N33/545 G01N33/569 G01N33/58 G01N33/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 870 005 A (AKIYOSHI YUTAKA ET AL) 26 September 1989 (1989-09-26) abstract figure 3 column 3, line 4 – line 28 column 5, line 1 column 9, line 22-50 column 12, line 44 – line 51 column 13, line 28 – line 29 ---	1,2, 8-10,14, 17-19, 22,25-27
A	EP 0 327 918 A (KONISHIROKU PHOTO IND) 16 August 1989 (1989-08-16) the whole document ---	1-29

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 September 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

07/10/2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 01/12477

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